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## **PSYHOPHYSIOLOGICAL AND SOCIAL ASPECTS OF FORMING OF THE ARCHITECTURAL ENVIRONMENT OF HOSPICES IN A MODERN CITY**

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The need to develop and design palliative care objects arises as the result of increasing the sick rate of the population. The topic of the society attitude towards dying people runs through the whole history of the mankind. Taking care of dying people becomes relevant only in the end of the XVIIIth century, and the very direction of palliative care as a single branch in medicine, was formed only in the second half of the XXth century.

The aim of the research is to identify physiological and social aspects of forming of the hospices architectural environment in a modern city.

By definition, a hospice is a type of medical and social institution, where patients in the terminal stage of the disease receive adequate care, symptomatic (palliative) treatment and where spiritual, psychological, social and legal support is given both to the patient and the relatives [1, c. 10].

Actually, a hospice is not only a specialized palliative care center, they are primarily designed to meet the spiritual, social, physical and psychological needs of the person, regardless of the diagnosis. Special aspects of the idea of hospice in the modern city are the interrelation of such concepts as "society", "space", "patient". The idea of spirituality and morality acquires a fundamental importance in the development of such a system.

In this regard, along with medical and technical aspects of forming of specialized centers the philosophical aspect acquires a special importance. Thus, the postulate of reverence for life of Albert Schweitzer - "there is life that wants to live among life" - can serve as a principle of the hospice philosophy. The hospice philosophy is based on the belief that by increasing the quality of the environment, patients can live fully and comfortably as far as possible in the given circumstances.

On the other hand, at the present stage of megacities development certain difficulties arise with the placement of such institutions which is related to the factors that combine natural, climatic and urban conditions. Functional specific characteristics of hospices dictate specific requirements to the organization of a barrier-free environment.

Modern architectural solutions, coordinated to humanize space, are able to create a favorable psychological climate in which the main role is played by anthropometric data and comfortable environment for patients.

An important condition in the design of hospices is maximization of the therapeutic potential use of the environment. Namely, architectural organization of the environment for the patients should create positive emotions and help to tune them in to an optimistic mood. Undoubtedly, a combination of such factors as the geographical location of the hospice, its architecture, internal structure, organization infrastructure is needed to create a fulfilling life of patients and eliminate the psychophysiological and social barriers. Psychophysiological favorable atmosphere can be create with the help of not only a special architecture and decoration of buildings, but also using a diversity of landscapes, creating a system of various therapeutic environments.

The abovementioned factors allow to conclude that hospice is an example of a specific human habitat, the design of which should take into account the spatial interaction between the patient and the society. An important condition for the original idea of hospice implementation is researching of the development mechanisms and interaction of the elements in the system "patient-space-society."

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## **NOISE REDUCTION OF POWER TRANSFORMERS IN FOR SOLVING THE TASK OF PROVIDING ACOUSTIC COMFORT AND SAFETY FOR ELECTRIC ENGINEERING PERSONNEL AT POWER PLANTS**

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The problem of human protection from a high level noise pollution today is one of the most relevant tasks and its solution has received considerable attention throughout the world. One of the main sources of high level of noise is the noise of power transformers at power plants. The operation of power equipment is associated with noise emissions and often exceeds the health standards. Persistent cycle of operation of power equipment makes special hazards of noise exposure on humans.

The issues of transformer's high level noise suppression include a complex of tasks. Firstly by the causes and sources of transformer's noise should be analyzed, as well as the methods of measurement and analysis of noise, and, later, on the basis of the received data to determine the ways of transformer's noise reduction.